

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PICTURE-MAN.

Yea, they are like—and it may be—  
But how does the Picture-man know?  
—Rudyard Kipling.

"If you are in search of copy, scrape acquaintance with Devenish," said the Art Critic to the Journalist.

"Paul Devenish?"

"Exactly. Our century's greatest painter and oddest crank."

The Journalist was seeking in his brain among half-forgotten scraps of fact and fancy.

"Paul Devenish . . . son . . . tiger!" he mused.

The Art Critic nodded.

"Just so. His only child, a lad of twenty, came to grief on a tiger-shoot near Hyderabad, some months ago."

"The boy, who inherited his father's genius and wanted to set up a studio of his own, was despatched by his parents to do a little globe-trotting and shoot big game; but tigers are Vandals concerning Art."

"And he had a mother?" said the Journalist.

"Yes. I went to Melbury Road and saw her to-day, the phantom of her former self, but a beautiful woman for all that. Devenish elected that she should give us tea in the studio. It is hung round with pictures of their boy . . . and he whispered that it was the first time she entered the room . . . since I can tell you I did not relish that tea."

Mrs. Devenish retired to a lounge, and fixed a gaze of fascinated horror on the tiger-skin hearth-rug; she was despair embodied in her gorgeous draperies. Of a truth, Devenish's method is startling.

In answer to my question, he assured me that he was now quite idle, absolutely devoid of any inspiration, which is essential to his painting. Hey, presto! When I was going he followed me to the door and informed me that an inspiration had come to him . . . and he is about to begin work at once!"

The Journalist's eyes regarded Pall Mall, as a panorama, from the club window.

"I pity that man's wife," he said.

## I.

In the Melbury Road studio Paul Devenish was hard at work. He had arranged a scene of wintry magnificence, with unerring skill, his wife posing in the foreground. The chill sunshine threw out generously the tawny effects of soft furs, great "Edwin Molyneux" chrysanthemums, and the folds of the woman's velvet gown. She leant slightly forward, a superb tiger-skin at her feet, one shoe-point resting on the cruel striped head; it was her boy's first trophy, sent home with a bombastic letter . . . and had been amply avenged since!

She had sat thus for several hours during each day, motionless save for the tumultuous throbbing of the heart, whose agony was intensified by environment, and depicted in her face. She was tortured by the smiling picture of her son in boating flannels, confronting her from the wall, by the snarling lips and powerful claws of the dead Thing beneath her foot . . . and by every concise word that fell from her husband!

That he had peremptorily requested her to sit to him was accepted, as a matter, of course. Had he not married her for the dedication of her face to Art? . . . But she noticed, with a resentment dull as it was futile, that he exerted his ingenuity to make her heart-wound bleed afresh. Hitherto she had passionately refused to learn the details of Laddie's misadventure, and Devenish had acquiesced in shielding her so far with a tolerant recognition of her weakness. But to-day, as he furiously painted, he did not spare her . . . and her tongue was powerless to remonstrate.

"Jove! it was grim. There were three fellows there, and they could do nothing!" . . . Silent, she cowered down among the sables about her, while his keen eyes traveled rapidly from her face to the canvas, and his slow, cultured speech continued. "Laddie was always reckless, but it seems to have been sheer bad luck. Perched, as they all were, in the *machan* erected by the *shikaris* in the boughs of a giant tree, he was the first to

see the brute gliding beneath."

. . . The dainty studio, containing curios gathered from all corners of the world, rocked before her. She held her breath with a stifling horrible curiosity hear more.

"They were about to fire . . . when Laddie fell!"

Beneath the cunning brush of her husband she saw her Tragedy grow.

She was indifferently familiar with the perfection of outline and coloring which he loved to reproduce, but her own features repulsed her now.

"No-one knew how it occurred, but they saw him crash down headlong . . ."

Her laddie!

"Right into the tiger's jaws. Hardly a sound was heard. . . ."

Without hesitation, he trotted swiftly into the dense jungle with his booty. . . . They all fired then, shakily wide of the mark, and no more has yet been discovered of . . . either!"

A ragged chrysanthemum petal fluttered down on her hair from one of the plants behind her. She brushed it aside. "The kid originally destined for the brute's delectation escaped with its life!"

"And what do you think happened . . . then?"

"Then? Have you seen a cat with a mouse?"

She put her hands to her head with a dazed movement, her eyes upon him. He was ordering her to be still . . . irritably waving a long arm and a smudged palette.

With the lower part of his face protruding at that angle, and his slightly flattened nose, of what did he remind her? She thought of the "Monkey-Brand" artist, and laughed out hysterically.

"Devenish has given me a treat to-day," remarked the Art Critic. He stretched out a lazy hand for his long tumbler, and sipped appreciatively.

"I have been favored with a private peep at his latest masterpiece, and it will give me sincere pleasure to write him up!"

"Did you see his wife?" the Journalist asked.

"Not in the flesh, but on canvas. She is invariably his model, and this time he has surpassed himself. But it is awful!"

The Art Critic shuddered enjoyably.

"He has painted her as *Despair*, looking very much as I saw her that day in the studio I told you of; but he has accentuated, of course. In her surroundings there is a subtle suggestion of luxury, done in sepia and amber, and his meaning is wholly conveyed by her face! It points out how useless are the pomps and vanities to ease a broken heart, you understand. . . ."

Paul Devenish's conception of *Despair* will live!"

The Journalist's teeth damaged his cigar.

"By the way, I ventured to speak out an idea that occurred to me . . . the triumph of beauty that would have been achieved by that face and form if enhanced solely by the halo of happiness, and painted thus!—terrest of misery and magnificence, with a background of field-flowers, perhaps, and joy irradiating every feature. He grasped my meaning though crudely put . . . and I left him digesting the notion!"

## II.

Worn out in mind and body, the painter's wife posed for the companion picture to *Despair*. She had posed for many days, while her husband worked in a race with Time, for the two pictures were to be on view together, and should already have been sent for the verdict of the Powers at Burlington House.

Mrs. Devenish, in her loose white robe, looked down on her hands filled with fragrant sprays of may, and a smile of intense bitterness curled her lips. The graceful form and simple hedge blossoms had been faithfully transmitted to canvas, but the face was still a mere outline, having been left to the last. In her features did the painter expect to find his conception of "Happiness" materialized? She knew what the world suspected of its favorite, that Paul Devenish utterly lacked imagination; he could paint . . . what he saw! And so she smiled.

"An hour more of light!" remarked Devenish. He flung down his brush with a gesture of exhaustion, and his glance wandered uncertainly to his wife. He moved to her side. "Listen! The light is going, but I must tell you . . . are you brave enough to bear good news?"

His tone was tender to unaccustomed ears.

"There can be no good news now that there is no Laddie!"

His nervous fingers closed upon hers. "What if it concerns Laddie? Hush! Be calm, and I shall tell you all. There is a chance—nay, a certainty that Laddie is living!"

He was speaking slowly, impressively above the bowed head of the woman . . . who had slipped down to the floor and huddled at his feet on a rug . . . the tiger-skin that had done duty in the picture *Despair*.

"The fact is stranger than a fairy tale. I have cabled to the right quarters for particulars, but there is no doubt in my mind. You know Vereker, the Art Critic, has a brother holding a civil appointment in Surabad? He wrote home fragments of a story, with which my friend came to me to-day, the story concerning our boy."

He paused, but she mutely signalled to him to go on.

"It seems that a band of Dacoits, making their way through the jungle, came upon an English lad senseless beside the dead body of a tiger. When he recovered consciousness, they found that shock had deprived him of his senses; he could give no account of himself, and knew not even his own name, though perfectly docile to deal with. He was otherwise uninjured, save for a badly scarred shoulder. For reasons best known to themselves, the little band did not return to the haunts of white men and report their discovery, but they brought the lad along with them. They ultimately drifted to Surabad, where they got into trouble, and the brother of the Art Critic was instrumental in arresting the ring-leader. This man told him of the Sahib in their care . . . and the boy was brought to Vereker's house, where he is under a doctor's eye. . . ."

She was weeping silently, faint with the flood of overwhelming happiness engulfing her. He had not told her all, but he must have good proof that this was indeed their son. She asked herself, as she wept, how she had lived without Laddie! But she must have known, must have been vaguely conscious, that it was quite impossible he should have been taken from her for ever. It seemed to her that she had awaited this day.

"My theory is that the tiger had been mortally wounded, after all, by one of the shots fired, and so, after a short run, dropped dead beside his victim. Vereker's brother wrote home the story as a strange experience."

"You will think that the people in Hyderabad should have let us know immediately, but it is not odd that no hint reached them. You see, no one could know that the boy came from there, the Dacoits persistently concealing their previous whereabouts. His identity could not be gathered from any mark upon his garments, as his rescuers had exchanged his belongings for some of their own. . . . But once, when abruptly asked his name, he answered 'Laddie,' and the doctor is positive that the patient will make a complete recovery!"

"Then there is no doubt!"

She lifted her face, her lips trembling with an unspoken thanksgiving, and the man noticed that the last few minutes had taken ten years from her.

"No doubt that Laddie will soon be in your arms again . . . and that my picture will be too late for the next show!" he finished with a queer laugh.

But she sprang to her feet, turning with a proud gaiety towards the easel.

"See! I am quite composed . . . and you have light still. You can finish if you will. . . . Laddie shall see how his mother looked on this day. . . ."

Devenish, as in a dream, picked up his brush.

No sound was audible in studio

save his hard breathing as he immortalized the glowing face, joy-transfigured before him.

"Have you looked at Devenish's picture, *Despair*, and its companion, *Happiness*?" asked the Art Critic. "If not, come along and let us join the crowd. Everybody is wild with enthusiasm!"

The Journalist, in a comparatively deserted corner, stood his ground.

"I hate crows," said he.

"Then why do you come to Burlington House? By the way, *Happiness* was my suggestion, which Devenish carried out in an incredibly short time . . . and it beats the other pictures by several lengths, as I predicted. The genius of the man in making the same model serve for *Happiness* and *Despair* amazes me. . . ."

"Or the genius of the model?"

The Art Critic was sobered; he lowered his voice.

"I am very sorry for Devenish. You remember, he lost his son under distressing circumstances? And since the pictures were finished, his wife's health has broken down. I was with Devenish last night, and she waylaid me as I left the house. She has got it into her head, poor soul, that the boy is living, and that my brother, who is in Surabad, knows all about him. She was radiant, and I humored her a little before I made off. It is a terrible hallucination, of which I am not too obtuse to see the end!"

"And the beginning?" said the Journalist.

An ugly thought had obtruded itself.

If Paul Devenish owed his conception of *Despair* to his wife's grief . . . from what had sprung the companion picture? As the painter under discussion loomed near them, the Journalist cleverly drifted away on a human stream.

"Obtuse?" . . . He thanked God he was not as Art Critics are . . . and that he need not take the hand of Paul Devenish.—*Pall Mall Magazine*.

## Carnivorous Fish.

"Naturally the fish of the deep portions are carnivorous, no vegetable life being found below 200 fathoms," writes W. S. Harwood in *Harper's Magazine*. "In the Atlantic ocean the vast Saragasso sea, containing 3,000,000 square miles of surface—a great marine prairie as large as the whole of the United States exclusive of Alaska and dependent islands—affords vegetable food for uncountable animals, which, in their due time, die and are precipitated to the depths, their bodies in turn to be eaten by the animals which live far below all vegetation. So it is throughout the whole ocean; animal life is constantly falling from the surface waters for the support of the animal life of the abyss. A very large number of the deep sea animals are exceedingly tenuous or translucent in form—so to put it—having no special organs of nutrition, but taking in their nourishment through the walls of their bodies, appropriating from the water the food which suits them. Some of them have a bony structure, a skeleton, which they form also from the water, silica and carbonate of lime being the skeleton-forming materials."

## Epigrams From Novelists.

Have you never observed that if you conscientiously neglect to do your work it somehow manages to get done without you?—Henry Harland.

Civilization means universal civility, and to be civil to everybody argues a great power of telling lies.—Eden Philpotts.

Relations, as somebody said, are disagreeable acquaintances inflicted upon us by Providence. But it is no use losing one's temper about what they say; it only pleases them.—Richard Bagot.

How exquisite in life is the art of not seeing many things, and of forgetting many that have been seen.—James Lane Allen.

There is nothing in life worth making a secret of—except one's income.—Seton Merriman.

Truisms, whether they lie in

the depth of thought or on the surface, are at any rate the pearls of experience.—George Meredith.

## The Matter of Names.

It would be unkind to the gentle reader and a provocation to profanity on the part of the ungente reader if I were to quote *Juliet's* eternal query in connection with the subject of a name. Just what is in it and how much it means no one can tell us, and yet the name has so intimate an association with the thing and the person that we cannot dismiss it with *Juliet's* light laugh. It must be indeed of ancient importance, for Adam "gave names to all cattle" in the happy hours before Eve appeared.

Almost the first question we ask about a stranger in whom we are interested is, "What is his name?"

"What is it called?" is also the first question about the latest invention in electric devices; and when we survey the small infant, which its admiring parents consider the most exquisite piece of humanity, we can only say flatteringly in awe of its pink perfection, "What are you going to call it?"

The manufacturers of a new shoe polish, of another breakfast food, of a treatment for nervous prostration, will offer a substantial sum for a "name." What is fame? "To have a cigar named after you," said the small boy.

"There isn't anything in it. One name's just as good as another," says the sensible housewife with a toss of her practical head. But the good woman would be justly horrified if you were to suggest that Judas Iscariot would be an appropriate name for her eldest boy, and that his sister should be cheerfully called Jezebel. The latter name is musical and pleasing, so far as sound goes, but — The modern world doesn't remember much about the Old Testament stories, yet it has an uncomfortable impression that Jezebel was not a perfect lady, that she worried the prophets and ended her life under disgraceful circumstances. It would not conduce to one's comfort to go to school with a girl called Jezebel, and anxious mothers would not wish their sons to dance with her three times in the evening. Cain and Herod are not unpleasant, but there is a disagreeable association that makes the fond parent shrink from choosing them. None of his small brothers would feel at ease in Cain's society, while Herod would strike terror into the hearts of nervous nursemaids, who would be absolutely certain he contemplated a massacre of their innocent charges.

In a novel that is seldom read nowadays there occurs a chapter wherein the relatives of Sir Peter Chillingly confer as to what his small son shall be called. They wish to avoid giving him a name so great that he will be overwhelmed by it, and yet they wish to choose one that will encourage him in noble effort. So they select the name of a gentle but not highly distinguished ancestor, and the baby is named Kenelm. Fancy a boy struggling along under the burden of "William Shakespeare!" He would not dare to write sonnets over such a signature, for his verse would be compared with noble scorn with the lines of his namesake. If he went into business life, no man would trust his bookkeeping or his banking affairs to a youth with such a dramatic name. The course open to him would be to advertise for a young woman called Anne Hathaway, marry such a maiden, and then trust to her exertions to support the household. A "John Milton" would be sure to be mute and inglorious, while a "Robert Burns" — well he might become the leader of a prohibitionist party, but I strongly doubt it.

It is challenging Fate to give a small and helpless girl baby a flower name. There is a certain perversity about such persons that can hardly be explained. Violet is almost certain to be an athletic creature with a loud voice; Daisy develops into a shamless flirt, and even cultivates a taste for cigarettes; Lily may despise the small and delicate things of life and take honors in mathematics, while Pansy is usually anything but thoughtful.

There is that good, steady name of John, and yet only one English

king has borne it. He was such a thoroughly shocking person that the name has been avoided since his day, and it is unlikely that England will ever have a John II.

Among French rulers, too, the name was counted unlucky. What a world of difference between John and Jack! Miss Mulock's *John Halifax* could never have been called Jack by his nearest friend, who, by the way, had the unlucky name of *Phineas*. But Jack means all that is rollicking, care-free and likable. A companion name is Harry, but it is no wonder the riotous Prince Hal changed his name when he became King Henry V. But when the charge is given to his men before the Agincourt, the dramatist gives him the cry, "God for Harry, England and St. George!"

The name "Jane Austen" seems to suit exactly the woman who wrote *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*. Could an Amoryllis or an Aurelia ever have produced such prim perfection as the novels written by the gentle Jane? We can hardly believe it. It is curious how Dickens has made his names "stick" so securely. The name *Uriah* brings before us at once that detestable 'umble creature who is surely the most kick-worthy character in all fiction. Thackeray's *Amelia* and *Becky* have attached the names for all time to certain types. Suppose *Becky* and *Lady Jane Sheepshanks* had exchanged names! In a Chicago story one of the characters discussing a candidate for municipal office declares that a man with the name of "Harold" cannot be elected in the "Ward." And yet it is a good old Saxon name, once belonging to a king who died fighting. Those Saxon names, Edith, Ethel, Edward and Alfred are not likely to die out in England, which is slow to change in the matter of names. And once in a while we come across old-fashioned Grizel and Lettice and Audrey.

But alas for the poor children who are named Sarah Jane, Maria Ann and Hannah Jimena, to say nothing of Samuel James and Bartholomew John! Even worse is the fate of those who are given such airy designations as Adolphus and Pearl. Nearly every one has a favorite name, and it is curious how the small girl carefully selects one for the best doll, and the boy is equally judicious about his dog. Swinburne, who, of living writers, is most sensitive to melodious names, speaks of *Felise* as

"The sweetest name that ever love Grew weary of."

Matthew Arnold, referring to a newspaper item concerning a person called Wragge, takes occasion to criticize such ugly English names as the dreadful Stabbs, Higgs, Hobbs, and other pleasing monosyllables, in which rural England delights.

In Canada, the history of the country is written in the names, Indian, French and Anglo-Saxon. We know where the red man has been; we can tell where the Scot has named the straths, and glens and crags; we know where John Bull has tried to make an Ontario London of his own, with Westminster and Thames and Pall Mall. There may be nothing in a name, but sometimes it does "to conjure with." — *Canadienne*, in *Toronto Saturday Night*.

## PRESBYTERIAN NOTICE.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

N. E. Corner Seventy-third Street.

The Sunday services are discontinued during July and August, to be resumed September 3d.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, who succeeds Dr. Johnston as pastor of the church, will conduct the usual service at 7:30 P.M., with the aid of an interpreter, and the Bible classes will meet at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room and Gymnasium open to the members and their friends every Thursday, from 8 to 10 P.M.

There are but two sorts of women — those who take the strength out of a man and those who put it back. — *Rudyard Kipling*.

## CINCINNATI, O.

The Queen City Silents—a representative team of deaf players—have been setting amateur circles afire with their doings on local diamonds of late. The team was organized a month ago with John Mueller as manager, Sam Taylor, captain, and Harry O'Donnell, assistant captain. To give a full list of its victories of late would occupy too much space, but the whole team won its latest triumph announced to the deaf world. On the 26th inst., the Terrace Park team, one of the strongest amateur aggregations in southern Ohio, came down to Cincinnati and essayed to haul down the Silents' colors. After Terrace Park had knocked Burbest out of the box and scored six runs in the first inning, Welte was substituted, and after that it was an exhibition of club-swinging that would make Messrs. Adams and Ohlemacher turn green with envy, man after man fanning the atmosphere. In the five innings Welte pitched he struck out fourteen of possible fifteen, a fine record, to say the least. The actual score was 11 to 6, in favor of the Queen City Silents, at the beginning of the sixth, but at that moment a bucket of Adam's Ale was brought upon the field and the Park boys forgot all about the game, as the Silents were in position and waiting, Umpire Rob. O'Donnell forfeited the game to the Silents. Manager Mueller is trying to get a game with the Shamrocks, champions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and with Welte in form, it should be a walk-over for the Silents. The following are the regular players on the team: right field, Disz; center, Wheeler; left field, Buchert; third base, Taylor, capt.; short stop, Tobin; second base, H. O. Donnell; first base, Jansen; pitcher, Welte; catchers, Herzog and Goldberg; Schneider, substitute.

A party of Dayton mutes came down on the 20th, and took in "Cincy" in royal style. Miss Frank and Messrs. Bon, Oxley, Eikens and Mueller acted as hosts to the visitors, who were Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wortman, Messrs. Runck, Fox and Niswonger, and Mr. Mundry. Mr. and Mrs. Creelman were also in the party, which was a jolly one, and had all the fun it was possible to get on a Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Alva Long is with his parents for a few weeks' stay before returning to his duties in the North Dakota School. Mr. Long has been in Chicago all summer trying to accustom his fingers to the typewriter alphabet board. The Rev. Mr. Flick is also expected in the city during the week on his month's vacation.

Seen the season's football guide? It's a *daisy*, a positive marvel for its arrangement of subjects. To peruse its leaves makes a person yearn for cold weather and the pigskin season. Well, it's coming, and what is more, the University of Cincinnati will again have a first class team, which ought to be able to satisfy our longing for the real thing. More anon. M.

## SHEESHEQUIN, PA.

Rev. Smielau, of Williamsport, Pa., arrived at Sheeshequin, Pa., on August 26th, and on the 27th preached an interesting sermon to the deaf-mutes, who had gathered at the home of Mr. Sylvester Horton. They had the pleasure for the first time in meeting him. Among the deaf-mutes present were: Mr. and Mrs. Mills, of Ulster; Mr. and Mrs. Melanchohn Knapp, of Inwell, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Benninger, of Sheeshequin; Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Horton, three hearing and speaking daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Benninger, one of Sylvester Horton, all of whom are well conversant with the sign language. Former Supervisor C. R. Bennett, of Fawcett, who resides at Sayre, Pa., was also there. He is employed as a machinist in their new shops. In the evening, Rev. Smielau and Mr. Bennett took the train for Sayre so that the former could catch the train for Elmira, N. Y., and Williamsport.

The deaf-mutes here would be pleased have him come and preach again some future time.

C. R. BENNETT.

## Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 163d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published. It contains the latest news and correspondence. The best writers contribute to it.

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Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humbled and the weak  
'Neath the all-bulwarking sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

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## NEW YORK.

News items for this column should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.  
A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The first "Social" of the season at St. Ann's Guild Room occurred on Tuesday evening, the 5th. The committee was present, with the exception of Miss Mabel Pearce, who is out of town. Mr. Keiser distributed the yearly calendars. Mr. Stern, assisted by Misses Alice E. Judge, Agnes Craig, Eunice Brewer, Elizabeth Thadwald, and Messrs. William Renner, Barnett Zwofe, Charles Brewer and Harry Holmes, made things enjoyable for all. A botanical problem was solved equally well by Mr. W. W. Thomas and Miss Flynn, but the gallant Mr. Thomas waived his claim to the prize in favor of the lady. Stories were told from the platform and our whilom New Yorker and friend from the Quaker City, Mr. Washington Houston, delighted all with a narrative quite humorous in which a hunter, an eyelash and a visionary bird figured. Refreshments of lemonade and cake were served, and all departed for home shortly after ten.

The meetings of the Brooklyn Guild, after the summer's recess, again begin, the first on Thursday, September 14th. Its members have been eagerly looking forward to this meeting, as there is promise of "something doing," in connection with the Guild's proposed hall and building project, which is likely to be carried to a successful conclusion, providing its members put forward their best efforts in raising the funds necessary. With a strong pull and a pull altogether, success is assured. At this meeting next Thursday evening, the Guild's new constitution and by-laws, which has been printed, goes into effect, copies being given to every member. Other business will also be transacted. President Juhring wants every member to be at this meeting. On September 28th, Prof. Driscoll, of the Lexington Avenue School, will probably deliver his long deferred lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex L. Pach and their children are spending a week at the Suffolk Hotel, Huntington, L. I. Aside from the salubrious features of the stay, an exciting incident relieved the monotony. At two o'clock Sunday morning, a party of guests arrived at the Suffolk in automobiles. A young woman in the party after being shown her room, went down the wrong hall and fell headlong down a dark stairway. Her scream was heard by others and some one yelled "fire." Mrs. Pach awakened her husband and then the children, and all were preparing to jump from their windows when they found all the guests gathered in the hall in all states of attire. A doctor sewed up the injured guest's arm and the house resumed its normal quiet after an hour's excitement.

Mr. Isaac Brockman, formerly of New York City, but now of Denver, Col., writes to a friend in the city that he has been steadily employed as a job compositor since last December at \$18 per week, the prevailing scales paid by the Union in Denver. His whole family is now united once more, and he has gained in weight since he has been in Denver, and thinks that he is now entirely cured of consumption. His friends in the East are glad to hear of his good fortune, and hope that he will continue to be spared to his family for many years to come.

Messrs. Elliott Taplin and Albert J. Hockstahl left for Rochester, N. Y., the first of the week, where they will work in a branch factory

of the Eastman Kodak Camera Co., which recently absorbed the firm of Folmer & Schwing, of this city, where they were employed up to August 31st. Mr. Hockstahl intends to stay a while there, and see how things go on, and if satisfactory, he will move Mrs. Hockstahl and his household goods there about the middle of October.

The Hollywood Fraternity held its regular business meeting at an uptown hotel, Friday evening. After the usual routine of business was over, a light supper was served, during the course of which Mr. Murray Campbell emerged from his usual modesty as a listener and showed he had a fund of good stories to draw upon. The next meeting in October will be held in Yonkers, and the officers for the year will be elected.

Eli Ellis, who is pitching for the Poughkeepsie team in the Hudson River League, on Thursday won a notable eleven-inning game for his club by a score of 3 to 2. The game was won in the 11th inning by a home run, and a collection amounting to \$20.00 was handed to the batsman making the home run. Big Dan Brouters, celebrated in story and song, holds down the initial bag for the Poughkeepsies.

Sunday, September 10th, is the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, and Epiphany Day. Special services will be held in St. Ann's Church, at 3:15 P.M. The deaf are urged to attend as this day is one the observance of which should appeal to them. An interesting address will be made by Lay-reader Keiser, and the choir will render appropriate hymns.

MARRIED—By the Rev. John Chamberlain, on Saturday afternoon, September 2d, at the residence of the bride's parents in Wappinger's Falls, Miss Anna A. Moore to Mr. Adolph C. Berg, Jr., Brooklyn. A large number of relatives and friends were present and a bountiful collation was served after the ceremony.

Alexander C. Knipe, residing at Yonkers, recently found a solid gold watch and chain hanging on a hook in one of the handsome bath rooms of the Hollywood Inn building. Through the proper channels the watch was restored to its owner, but it is not known what reward Alex. received for his honesty.

Mrs. Mary E. Roseuecker and her little boys, Paul and Marshall, expect to spend the latter part of this month at Lakewood, N. J., with her brother, Mr. Francis Finn, who is stopping there since the first of August.

Mr. Theo. S. Rose wants to inform his colleagues and other club friends in the outside States, that he will move to the new flats on Fifth Avenue near 129th Street, near his former residence, No. 19, some time in October.

Louis F. Lyons says he took a four-mile walk for exercise last Sunday. He claims to have easily vanquished six men in a quarter mile walk at Maspeth, L. I. He went to Rockaway on the 3d inst., and had a great time.

Miss Charlotte Hall, Gallaudet '05, stopped in the city a few hours Saturday on her way to Washington, D. C., where she will stay a short time. She goes to the Illinois Institution early this month to assume the duties of instructor.

The energetic and vivacious Washington Houston, of Frankford, Pa., is spending a week with his brother in Yonkers, N. Y., and making a trips to New York, Coney Island and other places.

Mr. Alexander Goldfogle killed a 4-foot rattlesnake, in Delaware, as it approached his youngest son, Bertram. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Goldfogle and family spent two weeks there.

Mr. Edgar Bloom once more takes to the road on his regular business calls: to Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other big cities. He will be back early in October.

Joseph Brown, Jr., of Hatboro, Pa., was in New York this week, visiting his brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Loew have gone to visit relatives living in Easton, Pa.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y., 3:15 P.M.  
St. Ann's Church, Bible Class, 2:30 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 3 P.M.  
St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, 10:30 A.M.

Parish Meeting in St. Ann's Guild Room, Tuesday evening, September 12th.

### Nothing Doin'.

Kind Lady—Have you no trade? The Hobo—Yes, ma'am; but dey ain't nothin' doin' in my line just now.

Kind Lady—What is your line? The Hobo—Peddlin' earmuffs, ma'am.—Chicago Daily News.

# IOWA.

## A Very Successful Convention.

### THE ADDRESSES IN FULL.

#### Resolutions Adopted—Banquet.

The postponed tri-ennial Convention of the Iowa Association for the Advancement of the Deaf was called to order Tuesday, August 9th, in the Assembly Hall of the High School building, at Cedar Rapids, the president, J. Schuyler Long in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Mann. Mayor Huston delivered the following address of welcome:

#### THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty-one years ago you held the initial meeting of your association in this city. You received a cordial welcome then, and I assure you the welcome is no less warm now.

The local members of your association, whom I know personally to be among our best and most upright citizens, have, I am sure, made all necessary arrangements for your comfort and pleasure, and if you do not enjoy yourselves I must think it will be your own fault.

This is the quietest convention I have ever had the pleasure and honor of addressing. It is a forcible reminder, too, that many of us talk too much and think too little, which I am sure is not the case with you.

Cities and towns as a rule are very noisy places. But there is one town in the United States where the sound of a man's voice is seldom heard—that is Runyan, Ind. Runyan is situated in Carroll county, and is thirty years old. It was laid out by a deaf-mute named Runyan, who gathered about him a goodly number of deaf-mutes, engaged in commercial pursuits, erected a school in which to educate the children and a church in which to praise the great Creator of heaven and earth. After the children are old enough they are sent to the great state institution at Indianapolis, a similar institution to the grand one at Council Bluffs presided over by Superintendent Rotherth, and when their education is fully completed they return to Runyan and associate themselves with their elders in business. This is one of the many instances where the statement by the old German philosopher that speech is silver and silence is golden is proven to a verity.

Now, my friends, you are indeed welcome to the Parlor City and the best she affords. We want you to visit our great new library just opposite the square in which your meetings are held. We want you to take advantage of the pleasures afforded in the little park that lies just outside this magnificent public school building—the great pleasure that you will get out of it will take away none from others who may come after you. Never park also is worthy of a visit from you all. An elaborate zoo is maintained there also and it will please both the old and young.

Now, my friends, make yourselves at home. If you don't see what you want, ask for it, because Cedar Rapids has it and will supply all your wants.

The response was made by Fred E. Ward as follows:

#### MR. WARD RESPONDS.

Fred E. Ward of Riveville, second vice-president of the association, responded to the address of welcome, as follows:

"It gives me much pleasure to respond to the mayor's address of welcome, and more especially because we both are printers. We are much pleased that you have consented to come and give us an address in person; that you gave us the freedom of the city, and I assure you that we are all law-abiding citizens and we have not brought any bombs with us to throw in the midst of your city, like they are doing in Russia. He can go and tell your policemen that he need not oil his wagon. I hope that you will have a good impression of us after we have shown you our work. Tell your people to come and get acquainted with us."

A letter of regret received from Newton R. Parvin, custodian of the Iowa Masonic Library, the largest library of its kind in the world, was read, and in the letter he also invited the Association to visit the library.

The secretary read his report, and the treasurer's report was submitted and referred to an auditing committee, the president appointing Mathew McCook, John Barrett and Daniel Slight to act as such committee.

David Ryan, from the Committee on Statistics, reported that much of the statistics that he had collected concerning the deaf of Iowa were

destroyed in the Iowa School fire, and that since then for lack of necessary means of expense the committee had been doing nothing.

The president then read his address, which is as follows:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Friends of the I. A. A. D.:—In the reports to which you have just listened and those to come this afternoon, you have a good idea of what has been accomplished in the four years since our last meeting at Dubuque. Although they do not show much in number, their importance is of the highest. To briefly refer to them, they are—

1. Establishing the benefit fund.
2. Collecting of Statistics in regard to the deaf of Iowa.
3. Collecting of Statistics in regard to the aged and infirm deaf of Iowa.
4. Lobbying at the Legislature for removing the School to Des Moines.
5. Sending out circulars opposing the Eastern Iowa School.

An event of vital interest to all of us was the burning and total destruction of the main building of the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs. In the smoke went up the secretary's books, the residue of the printed proceedings of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th meetings and Mr. Ryan's Statistics, and with their passing those old walls carried away many a spot endeared in the memories of so many of us, with the bygone days of our schoolhood. Yet from the ashes of these ruins is now arising a magnificent structure that will resist the attacks of fire and long stand as evidence of the State's generous provision for the care of her deaf children. Luckily we have the proceedings already printed, so that no serious loss of intrinsic value resulted to the Association.

In regard to the benefit fund, it is in its infancy and although the amount may seem small, "great oaks from little acorns grow," and we must be content to let the amount grow with time—we must remember we are not yet committed to building a home for the aged and infirm. The primary object of the fund is to help those of our class who are in need of such help. It is hoped that the ultimate disposal of the fund will be to build this home. We may find it wiser to help the deaf keep from the necessity of having to go to such a place. In any event for the present every effort should be made to increase the fund and make it an aim of the society individually and as a class to do this.

Mr. Ryan lost all of his statistics, and it was thought, considering the condition of the treasury, advisable to defer action. I think it would be very valuable for us to collect and keep on file statistics concerning the deaf of the State, as to number, occupation, whether owning homes or not, etc. And to this may be added the matter of life insurance.

When the matter of removing the school to Des Moines came up in the legislature, there was an urgent and popular demand from members that the Association should do something, and in accordance with this expression of desire I appointed Mr. Fred Ward, second vice-president, as acting president, to take up the matter. It seems proper that those who incurred expense and loss of time while engaged in this work should be properly reimbursed.

During the latter part of the last legislative session, Supt. Rotherth brought up the subject of compulsory education of the deaf, but rather too late for action. Now that the new school is nearing completion and will offer better facilities than ever before, it seems proper that we should give our attentions to this subject, and urge upon the legislature the necessity of enacting such a law.

No one recognizes the great value and necessity of an education better than you and I, and we desire more earnestly that our fellow unfortunate should receive the same great blessing that we all enjoy.

Instances among deaf children of rejected or neglected opportunities for getting an education, the abuse of ignorant deaf children by inhuman parents, and a mistaken affection which denies the child his liberties, are all too numerous for anyone to dispute that a compulsory education law for the deaf is needed. We know too well the horrible and pitiful condition is that of a deaf person growing up to maturity in whose labor a selfish and heartless parent profits. Under such circumstances, it is not only the right, but the imperative duty of the State to step in and rescue the child. Not necessarily does "compulsory education" mean the child must be torn from home. If the parent will provide tutor for home instruction, well and good. But the school for the deaf in its many advantages it enjoys, offers a more economical and satisfactory solution.

This meeting here is evidence of the good work the school has done and is still doing, and the many intelligent people in this audience is sufficient proof that the School for the Deaf is a paying investment for the State. But where I see one hundred faces I should see two hundred. In the State there are

five hundred deaf children of school age. Less than three hundred are in school. The rest should be there and the way to get them there is by a compulsory educational law.

The State gives us an education to which we are entitled. We are grateful in a no less degree on that account, but because we are obliged to attend a boarding school because our numbers are comparatively small and for economical reasons, does not make of that school an "asylum" and it is plainly anomalous to class it with charitable and eleemosinary institutions. The State Legislature is now considering the formation of a State Board of Control to have charge of the five educational institutions and we bid fair to have proper recognition.

We want the people of the State to know that we are law-abiding, wealth-producing and industrious citizens; that the deaf are not oafs; that there are none of our class in the prisons or jails of the State. Some time last winter, a professor of Gallaudet College, who was collecting statistics on the subject, wrote asking me to give him information as to the appearance of the deaf in courts. After diligent inquiry, I was able to trace only a few lawsuits and one divorce case.

We ask no sympathy on account of our misfortune. We want a fair field and no favors. We must look upon those few of our class who make capital of their misfortune as a reproach to our class. Anybody who goes about the State peddling alphabet cards or depending upon his misfortune to sell articles of small value while he is able bodied and work is plentiful, is not only culpable but despicable. The sentiment of this Association should be expressed against it. We already have prejudices enough to fight against in our claims for recognition as independent citizens. We do not condemn the honest man who sells a thing on its own merits. He has as much right to go around and sell a mouse trap, and any other household necessity as anyone else has to sell a book. But there are in this State men and women who go around bearing a card, "I am deaf; buy my—," and we want to get them out of the State.

Our old school at Council Bluffs continues in the hands of the man who has so wisely guided it for nearly twenty years and whose interest has never lagged, his zeal never lessened, and let us hope he will continue the guiding hand at our *alma mater* for years to come. Our old school and matters of education are matters of course to our Association. It is with a feeling of satisfaction, therefore, that we see still at the head of that school the man who has so wisely guided its destinies for nearly twenty years. Methods of instruction continue to be eclectic or combined.

The following committees were named by the president:

On Resolutions—Owen G. Carroll, Fred E. Wood, Chas. Schaad, David Ryan and Miss Annie Pals.

On Enrollment—W. A. Rotherth and C. W. Osterberg.

On Neurology—Malcolm McFadden, Wesley Dobson and Mrs. Chas. Schaad.

Mayor Huston and City Editor Holmes of the *Gazette* were made honorary members of the Association.

A recess was taken till 2 P.M.

The Association met at 2 o'clock, and W. H. Rotherth offered prayer. The reading of the minutes of morning's session was suspended.

An American flag was presented to the Association by Hiram Gilkinson, of Vinton, Ia., and was then used in decorating the reading stand.

Mr. Rotherth reported seventy paid members.

Supt. H. W. Rotherth addressed the Association as follows:—

#### MR. ROTHERTH'S ADDRESS.

Superintendent Rotherth said: God in His infinite wisdom at the time of creation instituted certain universal, immutable laws from which there can be no variance. All animate and inanimate nature is governed thereby.

Growth and decay of inanimate things are controlled by these ordinations of Providence as much as, and as well as the happiness and salvation of mortal man depends upon their recognition.

This divine plan of the great Creator influencing every atom of the universe, affords us human beings direction for humble imitation and guidance.

Rules and restrictions governing the actions and possessions of man have been conceived and enforced from the earliest times which history makes record.

In the shadowed past of by-gone centuries, authority to enforce obedience to these rules and restriction arbitrarily imposed was vested in one isolated domineering power, which power, no matter what the idea of a God might be, was considered as the God's representative.

With the dawning intelligence of mankind and consequent developing civilization, this idea of individual vested rights gradually diminished and this recognition of divine re-

presentation proportionately lessened.

Man sought intercourse with his fellow man, and in the nearer approach of unity of interests discovered the necessity of protection and order.

This realization of mutual concern steadily grew with the increasing development of man, and formulated in distinct or segregated classes or divisions in which the governing and legislative power was assumed by more than one person.

This was the incipency of a principle which, by accidents and conditions, gradually forced itself in apparent influence in the affairs of man, until it reached its full potency in modern systems of government recognizing the right of the governed to govern themselves.

True, the universality of this principle is not established. In the uncivilized tribes of Asia and Africa it is still ignored, while but a partial recognition is accorded in some of the nations of Europe of which Russia is a prominent example. However, we are looking to the future and all welcome the tendency in the direction of its fuller appreciation in these backward countries.

But it is not my purpose to elucidate on conditions elsewhere. My references apply to us, to you, to conditions as we find them here in this free, enlightened country, where the principle has been nurtured and sustained to its full fruition, viz., according to the immortal Lincoln, "A government of the people and by the people."

A government in which every man of lawful age and proper residence is a part, endowed with all the rights of a sovereign—a citizen.

A citizen—a freeman—owing allegiance only to government he has helped to form, and rightfully enjoying protection by the laws he has assisted to make.

In order, however, that he may intelligently exercise this great privilege of forming government and shaping legislation and receive the benefits arising therefrom, he must recognize and aspire to the high standard of America citizenship and appreciate a true relationship with others endeavoring to cultivate and deserve the same.

This, my friends, if it be your desire to be on a level with your neighbors, must be your aim. Permit me in this condition to offer a few suggestions.

#### IDEAS OF CITIZENSHIP.

First and above all, endeavor to secure an intelligent insight in the science of government. Continue the study begun in your school days concerning the powers, enactments and machinery of civil authority. Search for and acquire a competent understanding of promises made by political parties, past and present. Scrutinize the lives and character of men whose names you are to endorse on your secret ballot. Make yourself acquainted with conditions existing or sought to be changed.

While you can gather but little in attending conventions, and are debarred from reaching satisfactory conclusions from public discussions, yet you are fully able to obtain all needed information from the columns of the public press.

Reading is the avenue by which the record of current events is carried to your own doors.

Reading is the great means by which popular education is attained, and is as helpful to you as it is to the hearing.

Reading is your benefactor, protector, your nurse and physician, your teacher and friend.

I wish I could more strongly impress upon you, upon the deaf, the great necessity to them of reading.

Engage in reading at any and all times of your wakeful hours, when you can not properly pursue your daily avocation by which you earn your daily bread.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

The newspaper especially is the encyclopedia of information and knowledge for you and the more you peruse its pages the better citizens you will be. No investment you can make with any part of your daily earnings will bring you as profitable returns as money spent for subscription to one or more daily or weekly newspapers.

But intelligence and education are not the only requisites to good citizenship. To understandingly cast his ballot and thus contribute his share in forming good government and shaping wise legislation is not the only acceptable qualifications of a good citizen.

Your daily life and the fruits thereof, your ambitions and aspirations, your public spirit and manifestation of same, all are factors in grading you to a higher or lower plane of citizenship. Be patriotic—love your country. Give the inspiration of devotion to the land which offers you so much full sway. Study and think about what the American flag stands for and never let your place of abode be without the Stars and Stripes. On all public occasions imitate your neighbors and unfurl them to the breeze, be it from window, door or housetop, be the flag large or small, cotton or silk, it matters not—it is a pledge of your patriotism and fidelity. Be loyal that is, faithful to law. Uphold and

defend the law. Recognize and obey the law.

Any disregard of law on your part will be perhaps more readily noticed than if occurring with the general public.

Avoid lawsuits, and an appearance in court, if possible. The case of a deaf person, or the contention of one or more deaf before a bar of justice frequently prompts an outside ignorant, unthinking world to ridicule and derision.

There is no better citizen than a law-abiding citizen.

By no act of yours endorse any business or calling which is under the ban of the law. To be a respectable citizen where you live, your time must not be spent in gambling houses or saloons.

It is the abuse of cards and intoxicating liquors which debase a man.

To the American citizen, his home is his citadel. A peaceful, quiet, happy home, where love is the dominant power, interest in each other's welfare the prevailing spirit, and faithfulness, honesty and thrift the life-giving atmosphere.

#### MARRIAGE ENCOURAGED.

As your homes are, so you will be judged. I welcome the marriage of the deaf as it portends a home—trusting to their good inspirations and the better natures that within them lie to make it a happy, respectable home.

Be independent. You are by an inherent right the peer and equal of every American citizen as to being entitled to the privilege of a free ballot, and if by character, education, self-help and environment you place yourself on a level with him you can demand and will receive his respect and consideration.

Between yourselves you may have differences of opinion, your judgments may not coincide, but if prompted by honest motives and conceived in clear understanding be firm in your advocacy of your conclusion.

In communities where a number of deaf citizens reside let no action of theirs permit any political interest to consider them as a distinctive class. The degradation of American politics is the endeavor to influence as class, nationalities or trades, such as the Irish vote, the German vote, the Scandinavian vote, the mechanic's vote, the laboring man's vote, etc., etc. Let it not be said that any one controls the deaf vote.

Do your duty. A citizen has obligations to the neighborhood, State and nation, which he cannot ignore or avoid. When called upon or tendered, these duties should be willingly and cheerfully performed.

You can not and should not ask for exemption, except when deafness interferes with a proper and successful discharge of duty, as apparent in your exclusion from the military service of the country.

Never be like a deaf person whom I knew, who claimed, on account of his deafness, immunity from the requirements of the road law, as to paying poll tax or working on the highway, and after his discharge, handled the shovel and the spade for a neighbor under pay.

You can not shirk the responsibility of citizenship, and sit idly by waiting for your fellow citizens to do your part.

Make yourselves useful and interested members of the society or community in which you live.

Respond as promptly to the demands of the public weal by your money and your efforts as you would expect protection and assistance from your neighbors in case of accident or distress. In other words, make yourselves as individuals, component parts of the social, political and religious life of the locality where you reside, and seek not in isolation and retirement the gratification of self, or the mistaken contentment of dependence upon others.

Be faithful to your employers and honest in your dealings with others. Give value received in all cases and at all times. Your standing as a citizen depends upon your relationship with those with whom you come in immediate and frequent contact.

Husband your resources and lay by the pennies for a rainy day, remembering "a penny saved is a penny gained." To be a citizen not dependent upon the pecuniary assistance of others, to circulate among your fellowmen with head erect and with full consciousness you owe no man, and have and can provide for yourself and your loved ones, is a condition calling forth the full measure of your neighbors' friendship and esteem.

In all walks of life appearance counts for a great deal. The world at large is very apt to reach a verdict as to the worth of a man from the evidence presented in his outward dress and demeanor. May I call your attention to the necessity of cleanliness of person, tidiness of dress and correctness of manners, whether in a church or at your home.

Remember where you are known you are more or less objects of observation and amid strangers by the outward sign of your method of conversation create more less interest and attention.

We have only in later years reached an epoch in the status of the deaf marking the dawn of future years

of recognition, equality and justice.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Only a comparatively short time ago by their own efforts have representative deaf reached a plane of education similar to that of the educated speaking world, thus opening to them positions of prominence and responsibility.

Not so many years past have our deaf boys and girls finished in the several schools for the deaf a course of study enabling them to become the equals of their speaking and hearing friends in self-supporting citizenship.

And thus this evolution and progression, we are assured, will continue, for there is yet much to be accomplished, a still brighter future lays beyond, but each and every one of you, as well as others everywhere, must contribute your and their part. It is for you and them to do, it is for us only to advise and suggest.

Strive therefore earnestly and unceasingly by action, word and deed to give proofs of your ability to be on a social equality with your fellow men and your right to an equal standing before the law.

And now dear friends in closing may I summarize as follows:

Be not weary in securing knowledge and information.

Be patriotic and love your country.

Be loyal and obedient to law.

Seek the protection of law only when no other redress is obtainable.

Assist not in the recognition of law-breakers or illegal traffic.

Cast your vote with intelligence and caution.

Be observant of your relationship with others.

Erect, maintain and enjoy a home.

Be independent, not clannish.

Assume cheerfully all duties and responsibilities devolving upon you.

Be true to others in the performance of service.

Be just to yourself and those dependent upon you by the exercise of proper and judicious economy.

Avoid comment or criticism in your outward appearance and demeanor, and lastly, contribute your share by honorable, industrious lives toward a realization of the hopes and expectations of your friends among whom I trust no one is considered more ardent and devoted than your superintendent.

Mr. Ward reported the work of the Association's lobby in securing the removal of the State School to a central place in the State, and the matter of the expense thus incurred referred to a committee, as which committee, the president appointed F. C. Ward, O. Carrell, Wesley Dobson and John Barrett to act with himself.

Mr. Ward, in his report for the Committee on Home, stated that he had received twenty-nine replies from County authorities of the State showing that there was not a deaf-mute depending on County support with a single exception, this being an aged person without a school education.

The president described the progress of the benefit fund, which was encouraging.

Adjourned.

Then the Association in a body visited the Iowa Masonic Library, and were guided about the building by the Custodian.

In the evening the deaf of the city tendered the Association a reception in the parlors of the Delavan Hotel.

Rev. A. W. Mann had just held a joint service at Grace Episcopal Church.

Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, Philip J. Hasenstab conducted a service at St. Paul M. E. Church.

At nine and a quarter the Association met, opening prayer by Mr. Hasenstab.

The reading of yesterday's minutes was suspended.

A motion was adopted conveying flowers to Mrs. Ijams, the widow of former Superintendent, when the members of the Association were in Iowa City the following morning.

The purpose announced at yesterday's meeting that the benefit fund should on motion be abolished, was withdrawn, and in its stead a motion was made to adopt and carry out fully the rule that was prepared at the last convention concerning the fund, and its object and work. There is \$124 in the fund, with about \$90 of unpaid pledges. An amendment offered by Mr. McCook was passed making membership permanent, and the motion thus amended was carried.

Mr. Long's amendment leaving choice of place of Convention with the Executive Committee brought up a lengthy discussion pro and con in which he, Carrell, McCook, Barrett, Rothert, Waring, Ryan and others took part. At last Mr. Carrell called the previous question, and by a large vote the amendment was lost.

Owen G. Carrell read his paper on "What Education Has Done for the Deaf." He referred to the practice of ancient nations looking upon the deaf as a dead lot, and either dispensing with them speedily or furnishing them no instruction at all, to the Abbe de l'Epée's effort in making deaf-mute instruction possible since which event the work

has been making great steps, to the difficulty on the deaf's part to compete with the hearing by reason of their deafness, and to the success with which certain deaf persons have been making their own way in the literary, art, science, theological, educational and business world. The world is, he says, apt to judge the deaf as a class from the acts of a few, yet we must convince them otherwise, inasmuch as we have fewer vicious characters, deadbeats and paupers, in proportion to our numbers, than there are in the rest of the world in general. Though social embarrassments sometimes come to the deaf, yet the world needs further correct information and instruction about the deaf.

Mr. Rothert followed with his paper on Life Insurance, whose work he held as making secure against a loss by death by providing an estate under some mutual agreement with a company for the beneficiaries. Fraternal societies assess the remaining members in order to meet the claims of the deceased's dependents, and their risk increases with their age, and must be reduced or kept low by securing additional members continually. Deaf-mutes cannot join such.

Old line companies provide such claims and also cost of management by sustaining carefully prepared tables of cost for any given age of the insured. Such correctly act as a banker, assuring one's estate from the start, and offering security and stability based on experience and management, upon different kinds of payment made to the companies. Sometimes error or scandal arise, but there are State laws seeing to their proper management. There should be no rule for accepting the deaf, who generally stand physically, otherwise than being deaf, on equal grounds with the hearing, and all limitations are man-made.

A few made some remarks on the subject, and then the Association adjourned at 11:30 A.M. The Association was photographed in a group at the Main Entrance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer at two o'clock.

Carl W. Osterberg, from the local committee, announced that Davenport sending the largest delegation to the convention, outside of Cedar Rapids, was assigned the prize of fifteen dollars, which was then divided among five delegates.

The President, from the special committee on the finance side of the Association's lobby, stated that the committee had ascertained that there had been much expense incurred through the lobby and other legitimate ways, for which the cash in the treasurer's hands stood inadequate, and recommended that same be paid in three annual installments, the balance being secured by notes. The report was, on Mr. Ryan's motion, adopted.

Mr. Ryan then read his paper on Physical Culture. He showed that physical culture was needed as much at home, either without or with a few apparatus, as in school or in college, for their symmetrical development or graceful carriage of the body would be insured, and for even the several defects in the deaf's system would be corrected. And under proper direction, good exercise would remove various ailments, as violations of laws of nature and health invite sickness and disease. Fresh air, cleanliness, wholesome food, exercise and sleep must be had in a permanent way. Walking is a fine exercise, and Whately's Exerciser is recommended. Children should be given plenty of exercise, and their physical culture be directed properly.

Conrad Zorbaugh's historical sketch bearing on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Iowa School at Iowa City was, on motion, held for the following day's programme which contained a trip to Iowa City.

Mr. Carroll submitted the following resolutions prepared by his committee which were separately voted on and adopted:—

WHEREAS, There is a movement on foot to establish a new State board of control to have charge of the educational institutions of the State, to include the school for the deaf; be it

Resolved, By the Iowa Association for the Advancement of the Deaf in convention assembled, that we heartily approve of the said change, believing that it will result in greater good both for our Alma Mater and other State educational institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the members of the legislative commission investigating the proposed change.

Resolved, That the city of Council Bluffs be urged to improve the transportation facilities between that city and the Iowa School for the Deaf and to provide better walks for the accommodation of the several hundred pupils and officers of the School, to compel the railroad companies to maintain flagmen or automatic gates at the grade crossings near Mosquito Creek, and that the Commercial Club of Council Bluffs be to respectfully asked to assist in securing the action of the city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and hereby tendered to the officers of the Association for their energy, wisdom and ability in protecting the interests of the organization the past four years; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks are due to the Local Committee for the admirable manner in arranging the details of this meeting, to the mayor and the people of Cedar Rapids for their hospitality and their interest in the labors of this Association, and to the Board of Education for the use of the High School Building.

Resolved, By the I. A. A. D. in convention assembled, that we heartily recommend the unflinching interest of Superintendent Rothert in the welfare of the deaf of the State, and we endorse his administration of school affairs and recommendations to the Board of Control.

Resolved, By the I. A. A. D. in Convention assembled, that we heartily indorse the Combined System of Education and disapprove efforts to extend the Pure Oral Method.

On Mr. Rothert's motion a resolution was added thanking the Des Moines deaf for their lobby work in the interest of the removal of the State School.

On motion an assessment of twenty-five cents per member was levied on members, so as replenish the treasury, the annual dues being not sufficient so far.

The Committee on Necrology reported about ten deaths among the members in the past four years.

The election of new officers resulted thus:

President—J. Schnyler Long. (Re-elected by acclamation.)

First Vice-president—Owen G. Carrell. (By acclamation.)

Second Vice-president—Thomas Boyle.

Secretary—Fred. E. Ward.

Treasurer—Arnold Kiene. (By acclamation.)

Trustee of Benefit Fund—Matt. McCook. (Re-elected by acclamation.)

An exciting discussion and vote resulted in the choice of Waterloo as the place of the next Convention, two years hence.

The Association then adjourned sine die.

The banquet was held in the dining room of the Delavan House, after nine o'clock. A fine seven-course menu was served to eighty-five. And at eleven o'clock the toasts and responses followed thus: Mr. Long acting as toast-master:

The Convention—Mayor Huston.

Our Guests—Thomas Boyle.

The I. A. A. D.—W. H. Rothert.

Fifty Years—W. A. Nelson.

Our Alma Mater—Lillie Ward.

The Future—Owen G. Carrell.

The Deaf in Business—M. McCook.

The Sterner Sex—F. E. Ward.

Mr. Ward, rising to respond, and looking at his watch, first said, "Good Morning," and then made his response.

Then the guests were taken in a flash light photograph, sitting at their seats. And the banquet was over at a quarter after midnight.

THURSDAY.

About seventy went into a chartered interurban car to Iowa City, where they visited the four different buildings in which the school for the deaf was in succession maintained before its removal to Council Bluffs. The flowers were ordered purchased, and sent to Mrs. Ijams, through Mr. E. Waring.

Then they returned to Mid-River Park, where they had their picnic and field games till before dark. About twelve prizes were given by business houses and individuals of the city for the winners of these games.

The local committee who saw the convention through this was composed of Thomas F. Boyle, chairman; Carl W. Osterberg, secretary; J. C. Rains, Oscar T. Osterberg and C. A. Loes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Ralph W. Keeler, Pastor of the Goodsell Methodist Episcopal Church, Sheridan and McKinley Avenues, Brooklyn, will hold religious services in the sign language for deaf-mutes, every Sunday afternoon at a quarter past four.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Religious instructions and services are conducted every Sunday afternoon, in the chapel of St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West 16th Street, New York, under the direction of the Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J.

JERSEY CITY—St. Peter's College Hall: Religious services at 3:30 P.M., on the first Sunday of every month, under the direction of Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J.

James Woodrow, of Oil City, Pa., and several other deaf-mutes attended a picnic at Conneaut, Pa., recently.

OHIO.

A Death at the Home for Aged.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Personal and Pertinent.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 998 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

Sept. 2, '05.—Mrs. Philomela B. Pier died at the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Tuesday, August 29th, from dropsy and other complications consequent upon the infirmities of old age. She had been ailing since early spring. All that could be done was done for her by the Home officers and those surrounding her. She was aged 72 years and 8 months at her death.

She entered the institution for the deaf in 1842 at the age of eleven, and completed the full course then allowed, five years. Later she was married to Julius C. Pier, to which union a son was born, who afterwards became deaf through sickness and died while a pupil of the institution. She was admitted into the Home in November, 1897. She leaves two hearing sisters older than herself, one living out of the State.

The funeral services over the remains took place at the Home on Thursday afternoon, Dr. Patterson conducting them. A cousin, Mrs. Pullen, from Logan, was present, also Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Byers, Miss Annie Byers, Messrs. Charles, Zorn and Graener, of Columbus, the three latter with Superintendent Byers acting as pall bearers.

There were also a number of village friends present. The remains were buried in the Home lot of the village cemetery. She died in the full belief of the Saviour.

Ray Ulrich, aged 11, and a pupil of the Institution, was run down and instantly killed while playing on the tracks of the Clover Leaf Railroad in Toledo, Monday. His body was so mashed and crushed that it was almost impossible to recognize him.

The mother of Miss Clara Lingle with Miss Edith Biggam came up from Dayton Sunday, and in the evening took Clara home. Miss Lingle's many friends will all rejoice to know that her condition is so greatly improved as to warrant her being taken from the hospital, where she had been some months.

Rev. James H. Cloud, of St. Louis, reached Columbus Wednesday afternoon from an eastern trip, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, until Friday morning. On Thursday evening a reception was tendered him by Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, at which the following participated: Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Zorn, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Greener, Mr. Ohlemacher, Mr. Zell, Mrs. Zell, Miss Ethel Zell, and Miss Edith Fitzgerald, who was a guest of the family during the week, and Miss Bessie Edgar and sister, Misses Bessie and Nettie McGregor, and Mrs. J. D. Stewart. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and the affair was a pleasant one to all.

Mr. R. P. McGregor returned from his visit to Pittsburgh the first of the week, and reports a splendid time. He gave a short lecture to the Bellaire Ladies' Aid Society Saturday evening, and was agreeably entertained there and by the Wheeling deaf. He reports substantial progress made for the erection of a church for the deaf in Wheeling, which Mrs. Zane has undertaken in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Steenrod.

Mr. Joseph Neutzling and family returned Saturday evening from Jeffersonville, where they had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Hines. Mr. Neutzling while down there wasn't idle, for he helped the farmers of the neighborhood with their threshing and enjoyed the work as well as the big dinners served on those occasions.

Mr. C. W. Charles returned on Tuesday evening from his vacation, most of which was spent in a cottage on the shore of Lake Michigan. Fishing was good and he has laid in sufficient phosphorus to last him a year. Mrs. Charles and children will return to Columbus later on.

Wm. P. Thurman, one of our High School students, has been working in the car shops in Michigan City, Ind., this summer. As opportunity offered, he has visited neighboring cities, among them being Chicago and Decatur, Ill., and Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph, Mich., and has greatly enjoyed the trips. He expects to go to Cincinnati soon, whence he will return to our school on September 20th.

Mr. Albert Ohlemacher has returned to work again at the Institution after a couple of weeks' vacation spent in Highland County and at his former home, Norwalk.

Mrs. John A. Lynn spent a couple of weeks in Cleveland and Wellington, visiting the Stottlers and other friends.

Miss Bessie Edgar has come home

from a visit to Mrs. Laverna Wornstaff, near Zanesville, with a coat of tan sufficient to last a year, so she thinks. She also added an experience to her list of novelties—riding a coal mine mule into a mine. Wonder if said critter landed her head foremost into the depths of the earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Snyder, of West Alexandria, O., had the pleasure of entertaining, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cory, Jr., and Miss Kate Fox, of Dayton, and Miss Minnie Olin, of Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. C. M. Rice, with her daughter, Delight, and son Freeman, and her guest, Miss Edith Fitzgerald, drove up to the Home, Sunday, and entertained them with a lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Meyer, of Cleveland, have been away for a couple of weeks. They visited Niagara Falls and then went over into the domains of King Edward VII, seeing the sights of Toronto. Mrs. Meyer was especially pleased with the city.

Mr. Charles Schory was a guest for a week with Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, and Mr. Meyer's daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Whitmarsh, of Massillon, with her two sons, are with them now. Mrs. Whitmarsh and Mrs. Meyer's sister, Miss Herlig, left on Thursday evening to see the wonderful Niagara Falls.

Mr. Frank Jones has been sick and incapacitated from work for the last three weeks, but is now on the mend.

Mr. Leon Odebrecht arrived home with his family this week from California, whither he had gone for the benefit of his wife's health. On reaching home his little daughter was taken down with typhoid fever.

FANWOOD.

Messrs. "Tommy" Neidenberg and William Wren went to see the New York Hippodrome on the afternoon of Labor Day. The funny antics of the clowns made them explode into such uproarious laughter that the tears stood in their eyes. The platform was very large and the part of the "Plunging Horses" interested them very much.

On the whole, the Hippodrome pleased them so much that they have decided to go there again some time in the Fall.

On Thursday, the Institution heard of the sad death of Mr. Harry Beatty, the son of our baker. Mr. Beatty died from heart disease, and his death occurred not far from the Institution. He was a former tutor here and many recall his pleasant countenance. Mr. Beatty, Sr., has the sincere sympathy of his friends in his bereavement.

Principal E. H. Currier arrived here last Thursday evening from his country home. It is thought he will stay until school re opens, on September 20th.

The re-opening of school is awaited with expectancy, as giving all the opportunity of hearing their schoolmates' accounts of what they have been doing during the long summer vacation.

Miss Alice E. Judge, the assistant matron, arrived here in the evening of August 31st. She had been spending a month at the Thousand Islands. She has traveled from one island to another, and indulged in rowing and sailing, the result of which may be plainly seen in her countenance, which is tanned sufficiently to mistake her for a darkey from "Way Down by the Swanee Ribber." The girls were very glad to see her back again.

Miss Emma White also arrived here the same evening from Boston, where she indulged in the luxury of eating Boston brown bread and beans. She weighs more than when she left. The writer was advised to try the above mentioned bill of fare.

Mr. Joseph Berkel, one of the boys' tutors, returned Wednesday night, with his avoirdupois increased while in tiny Rhode Island. He reports having enjoyed a profitable vacation.

Mr. John Henry Keiser, a graduate of the High Class, and who is lay-reader of St. Ann's Church, was here last Thursday morning. He visited the printing office, and had a chat with Editor Hodgson. Mr. Keiser will soon take the examination for receiving Holy Orders. He is the editor of *The Silent Church*, a monthly paper, which is published by Edward Elsworth.

C. L.

Services for Deaf-Mutes.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

10-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston. Holy Communion.

2:30 P.M., Grace, Providence, R. I. Holy Communion.

12-3:30 P.M., New England Home, Allston. Holy Communion.

17-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston. 4:00 P.M., New England Home, Allston.

24-10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston. 2:30 P.M., St. John's, Lowell.

Services every Friday at 4:00 P.M., at New England Home, Allston.

Special notice: On Sunday, September 3d, Mr. Tufts or Mr. Frisbee will officiate in Boston and Fall River, as I expect to be in Moncton, New Brunswick, officiating for the N. B. Association of Deaf-Mutes.

S. STANLEY SEARING.

Diocesan Missionary to Deaf-Mutes, 564 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass.

Miss Rosa Schmitt, of Jersey City, N. J., after spending two months in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, will return home on September 4th, Labor Day.

CHICAGO.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Rev. A. W. Mann has kindly consented to lecture before the members of the Pas-a-Pas Club on Saturday evening, September 23d. He is to preach Sunday, September 24th.

The Rev. Francis J. Clero, D.D., the son of the late Laurent Clero, presented Rev. Mann with his father's old but solid cane, which his father had brought from Paris. The cane is said to be about eighty years old, and is quite a remarkable relic.

On Saturday, August 26th, the Ephpheta Sodality Club held a most delightful picnic at Schultz's Grove on the banks of the Des-Plaines River. The day was a glorious one for the young picnicers. One of them told me he never saw so many deaf-mutes present within twelve years, spelling: "A most merry crowd."

The boys and girls participated in many games for prizes and fun, and partook of the appetizing refreshments which the ladies kindly served. Father Moeller and Misses King and Malone watched and cheered the happy school children all day long.

Miss Edna Hanna, who had been visiting her intimate friend, Miss Maude Kennedy, at Waukegan, Ill., for a few days, brought her back in time to attend the picnic.

Mr. Frank Zitnik and his bride were tendered a reception at their little cottage last week by about twenty friends, and every thing went on merrily until 11 o'clock P.M. The host and hostess gave a "Vienna" luncheon at 7 o'clock.

Miss Adelle Blish, of Jacksonville, Ill., is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Brophy and Miss Grausse, of East Troy, Wis., are guests of Mrs. C. T. Sullivan.

Mr. A. Bierhaus, of Indianapolis, stopped here a short time on his way to the Lewis & Clark Exposition in Portland, Ore.

W. D. Edwards is said to have left Chicago for good and is peddling cheap novelties for a living, in Illinois and Indiana. Chicago is utterly unfit for him.

Mrs. C. L. Buchan, who had previously whispered to the mother of Miss Nellie McNiece about giving a surprise party, brought quite a number of young friends to her house at Austin, fifteen miles from the South Side, a week ago and caught Nellie completely by surprise. Of course, they all enjoyed a most lovely time and were served delicious refreshments.

Messrs. Chester C. Codman and Morton Sonneborn are devouring peaches and melons at Paw Paw today, and will return to-morrow night.

George Taylor is still recreating in Wisconsin and visiting his sister and old friends at Racine, Milwaukee and other places, until late this Fall.

Mrs. J. L. Strauss, of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Perlmutter, and their mother for two weeks. Her husband is a first class awning maker and has a comfortable home. Mrs. Strauss will stop at Evansville to see her old home and relatives on her way back to the south.

J. J. Piskac became the father of a bouncing baby girl last month. The Chicago Tribune had the following item: "Deaf: Struck by Train: Hears."

"WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 30. (Special)—Benjamin Zebner, of Ashland, Pa., who had been deaf since an attack of typhoid fever some years ago, was struck by an engine to-day. His wagon was smashed and he was thrown upon a pile of dirt. When he picked himself up, he was able to hear, and the doctors say he probably will have no further trouble."

I once heard about forty years ago that a deaf-mute once recovered his hearing through the terrible convulsions of a huge cannon, by which he was held by two soldiers when it was fired thirteen times in honor of some distinguished officer. The soldiers received a substantial reward from the parents of the deaf-mute. An old resident of Hyde Park told me last June he once saved a nephew of his who was hard of hearing, from death, by pulling him off the track on a full run, just as a fast express train dashed by. I asked him if the nephew felt thankful, and he said: "Oh! yes. He hugged me, crying hard, and promised never to walk on the tracks any more."

F. W. Sibitsky, on learning that an old classmate of his, whom he had not seen in twenty-six years since he came to America from Switzerland, was working on a farm somewhere near Aurora, Ill., went there one day and found out he was living at Besse. His name is Harry Siebert. His hearing brother who lives at Yorkville, kindly drove Mr. Sibitsky to Henry's place.

Both of the mutes were overjoyed to see each other and recall old times. Mr. Sibitsky returned home late in the night in order to work in the morning promptly.

Mr. Sibitsky bought a small fruit farm in Michigan two years ago, paying therefor in small installments. It is almost paid up, and

he thinks he will move his family there next year to raise chickens, calves and pigs, and perhaps to make his place a "summer resort" for Chicago visitors, if he can make pre-arrangements with the excursion steamer and railroad companies as to accommodations.

Our president, Oscar H. Regensburg, was married to Miss Josephine Daly, August 29th, at Portland, Ore. Congratulations.

S. H. HOWARD, 5646 Jefferson Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538-Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following is from the Record of September 1st:

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 31.—"It's easy to rob a deaf and dumb man," said the leader of a gang of crooks to-day, who robbed the store of John Trough, of Palo Alto, of a large amount of money. Although they made considerable noise in getting their plunder, Trough, who is totally deaf and dumb, did not know of their presence.

If we remember rightly, Mr. Trough has been the victim of burglary on one or two previous occasions. It is a wonder that his losses do not discourage him from continuing his business. We cannot understand why this deaf business man does not safeguard his place more securely after being once victimized. We deplore his ill-luck, but think he should provide better protection of his place of business, and quickly dispell the impression that he is an "easy victim." Stand on your rights, Mr. Trough.

After months of ill-health and suffering, Mrs. Lydia T. Harrison, widow of the late William G. Harrison, departed this life on Sunday, September 3d, in the West Philadelphia Hospital for Insane People. She had been removed to this institution only about a week preceding her death. In the days of Mr. Syle, she was a prominent member of and an arduous worker at All Souls' Church for the Deaf, and in this way became known to the whole congregation. Her many friends thus deeply regretted her unfortunate illness, and hope was expressed for her ultimate recovery, but time proved her condition growing worse and worse, until it was seen that rest and peace were only to be gained in death.

Deceased was aged sixty-three years, and will be buried from the home of a sister to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

On Sunday, September 17th, the afternoon (3:30 P.M.) service will be resumed at All Souls' Church, the Bible Class following at 4 P.M.

The Clerc Literary Association presents the following program for September:

7—Lecture, "A Trip to New England, by Mrs. M. J. Syle.

14—Quarterly Business Meeting.

21—Lecture by Mr. John H. Kelsner, Lay-Reader of St. Ann's Church, New York.

28—Social.

The Mt. Airy School opens on September 13th.

The Gallaudet Club will hold its next meeting on October 14th, instead of in the month of September. Place to be announced later.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stevens and Miss Jennie Donohue took in the sights of Coney Island, N. Y., on the 27th ult.

## WEST VIRGINIA

News items should be sent to John C. Bremer, 2504 Jacob Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.

The summer of 1905 is over and gone. It has been an eventful season in the history not only of this State but of the world at large, and because of the events which crowded thick upon us during the period of the past three months will long be remembered. Among the most striking things which confronted us of America was the discovery that yellow-fever was again with us. For the world its waning days brought peace through the Portsmouth conference. But many other things only less notable occurred during the summer season, which has just departed. There were several deaf marriages in this State, which caused much surprise. The visits of Mr. George Flick, a lay-reader of Baltimore, Md., and Rev. James H. Cloud, of St. Louis, Mo., to Wheeling, were great pleasures and highly appreciated. The church fund has been pushed with much excitable earnest work, but it returned a great disappointment to us that the church couldn't be built during the season, as expected.

In compliance with the kind request of Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, Md., Rev. James H. Cloud, of St. Louis, Mo., on his return from the East, stopped in Wheeling last Tuesday morning and was met by Mr. Wesley Frazier residence, where he was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Platt Zane great admirers of the deaf and witnessed the site for the deaf church. Then he was taken as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bremer till the next morning, when he departed for Columbus, O., for a short stay with Mr. Robert McGregor.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Cloud officiated at St. Matthew's P. E. Church and preached a very good strong sermon from St. Mark 7:32 to 37 to a good number of deaf-mutes. Although his strange face to all of the attendants, except Mrs. Bremer, who met him in a deaf convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., about fifteen years, he was welcomed the best as could be, and incidentally reminded of his countenance much alike that of Mr. Frazier.

According to notices being distributed at every house several days ago, every deaf person having under his control a hearing child or children between the ages of seven and fourteen, residing in the school district of Wheeling, shall cause such child or children to attend public school in said district, attendance shall be continuous throughout the year, for every neglect, the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined two dollars for the first offence and five dollars for each subsequent offence, together with the costs of prosecution.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Boland, of Romney, are back at home after an enjoyable trip to Atlantic City.

The glorious oyster season is now on. The St. Matthew's Deaf-Mute Guild is arranging for a big oyster supper for the benefit of the church fund.

Down in Benwood, a social party will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Keener next September 30th, to benefit the Ohio Home. Every deaf-mute is invited.

Miss Emma Bartlett and mother, of Mannington, are staying at the Kimball Cottage, 58 Walnut Street, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for several weeks, instead of several months as originally proposed. Before going there, they were here for several minutes and crossed over the river to Bridgeport, O., where they took a train for Cleveland, and crossed Lake Erie to Detroit, Mich., to take a trolley ride to the famous resort.

Mr. Anthony Schwartz was in town last evening, only reporting that he would leave to-day for Cambridge, O., where he had been offered a good position in a glass factory, as a presser. His wife and child will soon move there from Marietta, O.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wagoner, nee Miss Nora Burke, who were married not long ago, will reside permanently at Romney, where Mr. Wagoner is employed at loading freight cars. Sept. 2, '05.

## ACTOR'S EARNINGS.

"By Jove!" said the young man as they left the theatre, "to think that fellow gets \$250 a week for doing that! Here I work for seven hours a day, and have been at it for ten years, and I don't make that much in a month. It's the greatest snap in the world to be an actor. Think of it—\$250 a week!"

This young man voices the general opinion of persons who are not familiar with the conditions under which actors work. Those who know what they earn and have to do to earn it do not deny that they are as a body greatly overpaid; but they also take into consideration facts which the general public is very likely to overlook.

Thus the ordinary actor is not employed for more than thirty-five weeks in the year, and in many cases the period is shortened. Indeed, there are few actors who stand so high in their professions that they can compel managers to

engage them absolutely for a whole season. They are always, unless they are stars, subject to the two week's notice clause.

That means in case of the failure of a play the company can be dismissed by giving the members two weeks' notice, or paying salaries for that time. This provision is, of course, necessary for the theatrical managers who might be ruined by being compelled to carry an expensive company over the country for a whole season when the business was poor.

Then the demand for certain kinds of actors is very great. Young men of good presence to play leading roles are not numerous, nor are there enough women with notable charm of manner and personality to supply the immense demand that had grown up during recent years for actresses.

Only the popular players receive the large salaries that reward the lucky members of the profession. The great rank and file must live with the greatest prudence to get along at all on what they are able to earn.

The women stars are the most profitable to-day, and by that is meant the women who are really stars in the old fashioned sense of the word. Women like Maude Adams, Mrs. Carter, Minnie Fiske, Annie Russell, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Langtry, Blanche Bates and Henrietta Crossman are sure of large profits, whatever their plays may be. One year their earnings may be \$15,000 and the next twice that sum; but they are in any case beyond the chance of having their careers suddenly ended because their plays fail.

The two most popular actresses in this country are Maude Adams and Mrs. Leslie Carter, and their earnings during the past five years have been enormous. Mrs. Carter is under salary to David Belasco, just as Maude Adams is to Charles Frohman, and in addition to their fixed salaries, they receive a percentage.

Viola Allen, when she became a star with the Liebler company was not looked upon by other managers as an especially promising proposition. She had a larger degree of confidence in herself than the managers had in her, for by her contract with the Lieblers, she arranged for a salary of only \$100 a week; but she got a very large percentage of the profits.

Every play she appeared in was a success and out of "The Christain" alone she earned more than \$150,000. "In the Palace of the King," "The Eternal City" and "The Hunchback" were all profitable for her. Now she is so well established that she can do whatever she wants to, and in her revival of "Twelfth Night" this year she is to finance her own company and be her own manager.

Mrs. Carter, unlike Miss Allen, does not take a large percentage and a small salary. She now gets from David Belasco \$1,400 a week and a share of the profits—naturally no large share, as her manager takes on himself the financial burden of the performances in which she appears. The Carter plays has been so successful during the past four seasons that even a small share of the profits represents a large weekly income.

Maude Adams has probably never cleared less than \$50,000 a year since her first season in "The Little Minister." By her contract with Charles Frohman she gets a fixed salary of \$500 a week and 50 per cent of the profits. And any other manager would be glad to take the contract of Mr. Frohman's hands.

Miss Adams has an enormous following throughout the country, and even in a little play like "Quality Street," which is an inexpensive production, her business at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York City kept up to an average of \$19,000 a week for five weeks. Mrs. Carter usually has the assistance of an elaborate production.

Annie Russell, another of Charles Frohman's stars, has a salary of \$500 a week and a small share in the profits. Ethel Barrymore, who, during her first years as a star acted for Mr. Frohman for only \$80 a week, now has a salary of \$300 and a small percentage. In these cases, Mr. Frohman, of course, takes all the risks, secures the plays and produces them, and the actress posing as the star of the company has only to draw her salary.

Julia Marlowe, Lily Langtry, Henrietta Crossman, Mrs. Fiske and Elsie de Wolf as their own managers, putting up their own money and engaging some person to look after their business interests. Mrs. Langtry, for instance, pays her company, produces her play—that is to say, she buys scenery and costumes—and gives half her profits to the syndicate for booking her tour and running the business end of her enterprises. The managers supply her business staff, press agent, etc., which they can well afford to do, besides booking her tour.

Miss Marlowe, who is in partnership with Charles Dillingham, who has also the management of Maxine Elliott and Millie James, stands differing considerably in glory from Miss Marlowe. Mrs. Fiske selects her plays, hires her company, puts up whatever the neces-

sary amount of money may be, and like the other actresses mentioned, takes all the profits.

Henrietta Crossman, who follows the same arrangement, does not even have to hire a manager, since her husband acts for her. Elsie de Wolfe in her attempts to be a star is her own capitalist and takes all the profits.

Among the women who are not stars the compensation is almost as great as it is for those whose names are on the three-sheets, although they never under any circumstances get any share of the profits. Margaret Anglin is said to get the largest salary ever paid to a leading woman of the Empire Theatre, and that is \$300 a week. Miss Anglin is soon to be a star, and it is doubtful if her earnings next year, when she is to begin her career, will be much larger for the first year anyhow.

Fay Davis, who has just made her stellar appearance in "Lady Rose's Daughter," does not now receive as much as Miss Anglin, who still is in the rank of the leading women. Her contract is said to call for only \$175 and a small percentage—the latter added to emphasize the splendors of stardom. Margaret Dale, who is now the leading actress in John Drew's company, a post very much in demand always, as Maude Adams made her reputation there, gets \$90, while Ida Conquest, an actress of more experience, who once had that place before Miss Dale, receives when she appears in the Frohman companies \$125 a week.

Jessie Busley is in receipt of a salary of \$100 from Mr. Frohman who has told her that she may never expect any more if she acts with him the rest of her life, but he has promised her employment always at that figure. Miss Busley accepted this offer as a kind of annuity and every year finds her with Mr. Frohman.

Hilda Spong got as leading woman of the Daly Theatre during her last year there \$175 a week, but it is doubtful if she could command that salary now, as she most unwisely allowed herself to grow stout and matronly.

Bessie Tyree got for a short time \$250 a week. It happened that she had the lease of the Madison Square Theatre, for which she had no possible use, as her play had been a complete failure. Kirke La Shelle wanted a theatre in which to give "The Earl of Pawtucket."

"You may have my theatre," Miss Tyree said, "but you must take me along with it. And I cost \$250 a week."

Thus it happened that for several months Miss Tyree drew the large salary of \$250. But half that sum is in excess of what she has customarily received.

Katherine Grey gets \$125 for her participation in melodramatic plays, and although she is so much better in sympathetic parts that do not require her to wear a sunbonnet, she receives the same reward. Rose Coghlan, although she has ceased to be a star, is able always to command \$250 a week.

W. H. Crane, Nat Goodwin and E. H. Sothern are really their own managers although their tours are directed by some manager who gets a small percentage of the receipts. J. K. Hackett and Richard Mansfield are openly their own managers, and pay no percentage, but a salary, to the business managers that they hire.

William Faversham, Charles Richman and Robert Edson receive weekly salaries of \$300 and a percentage of the profits, and the management, of course, assumes all risk. John Drew has the same kind of arrangements with Charles Frohman, although his salary and percentage are, of course, much larger, and his earnings depend in a large measure on the quality of his play. When he has a good one his earnings may be very large, but when they are bad they are horrid.

Lawrence D'Orsay, who is the star of "The Earl of Pawtucket," if ever an actor was star of a play, had the usual experience of being a full fledged star of the most popular play in town at a salary of \$75 a week. He was receiving that salary from Charles Frohman when Kirke La Shelle borrowed him for the part of the Earl.

Miss Tyree was getting \$250 a week, and D'Orsay, who was the star, got \$75 until the close of the equitable contract by which he gets \$250 a week and a share, and he is to be starred next year.

Robert Hilliard earns so much more in vaudeville than in the regular theatres that he plays in it most of the year. His regular salary in dramatic productions is \$200, but he is not often engaged in this kind of work.

Jameson Lee Finney, who is approaching stardom, is able to command a large salary as the number of light comedians is small. He receives \$275 in New York and \$300 on the road.

Charles Dalton always received \$400 a week when he played the leading role in "The Sign of the Cross," and Charles Frohman engaged him last year to act the title role in "Ulysses" at the same price. The production was postponed, and Mr. Frohman asked to be released from the contract, offering to engage Mr. Dalton the next year. Mr. Dalton refused, con-

tinued to draw his salary without acting at all, and when the play was given this year another actor was engaged for the part.

Wilton Lackaye is one of the actors who hold out for a large salary and never act until they get it. Consequently, he acts only with Amelia Bingham, who engages the most expensive companies of any manager, or with J. K. Hackett.

Aubrey Boucicault can always get \$300, and Vincent Serrano, who is but little known to fame, happened to be youthful and good looking enough to reach the \$200 mark with Elsie de Wolfe's company, although he has spent much unoccupied time since waiting for the same figure. Frank Worthington, in spite of the great disadvantage of his physical appearance, always commands \$250, and William Courtleigh, notwithstanding his good looks, has not yet reached the \$200 mark.

John Mason is one of the men who received more salary a few years ago than to-day. Now he is to be engaged for \$150 a week and he received less while leading man at Daly's under Daniel Frohman.

Robert Haines, who is still a beginner here, has not advanced beyond \$125, but it seems inevitable that he will. His contract with David Belasco expires next Spring. He will then go under other management unless he desires to be a star in a play by his wife. In that case the tour will be on his own responsibility.

These figures refer, of course, to only thirty or thirty-five weeks out of the year. But even under those conditions, the popular actors of the stage make their money easily.

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